

## THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Chinese are essentially cotton consumers, the majority of the people dressing in clothes of that fabric.

The latest statistics show that the United States has over 200,000 miles of railroad, and less than 20,000 miles of good wagon road.

An old Indian burying ground in the suburbs of Sanusky, Ohio, is to be converted into a public park and the bodies of the red men interred there removed elsewhere. The necessities of the living are encroaching every where on the dead and crowding them out.

In only three States are birds holding their own. These are Oregon, California and North Carolina. In Illinois they are said to have decreased thirty-eight per cent. during the last fifteen years, while from all sections game birds, according to recent statistics, have decreased fifty per cent.

It will be a bad day for the health and physical culture of the nation if horseback riding shall ever fall into desuetude. A celebrated London physician quotes one of his eminent patients, who had long been a victim of disordered digestion, as saying that he had found "the outside of a horse the best thing for the inside of a man."

The ladies and gentlemen of the "old school" are always passing away. And yet the supply is renewed with every generation. They are said to be of the "old school," who, having come to old age after a well spent life are gentle, courteous, dignified, and yet loyal to the lofty principles which have been their guides, reflects the Christian Register.

The old-fashioned milkmaid, so of ten the heroic of English pastorals, is passing away, thinks the Baltimore American. Rustic beauties, who, by the way, were never particularly beautiful, are becoming tired of country life, and rather than remain picking cowslips and daisies, feeding chickens and milking cows, together with other burdens of country life, they are flocking to the towns and losing their identities in the grand aggregation that make up the population of big cities.

In an article on "Giant Wheat Farms," Pearson's Magazine says: "A few figures showing the immensity of the wheat crop in the United States and the cost of producing it may be of interest. The harvesting machines made and sold in one year would form a solid procession from Chicago to New York City, or would almost construct a fence around England and Scotland. The twine used in tying the bundles would reach around the earth 500 times, and the freight cars necessary to haul it would make a train fifty miles long. The saving by the use of machinery in each year on American farms would more than pay the national debt of Great Britain."

It is not quite seventy years since there was no school in the limits of Chicago. The first school house was built by a woman, at her own expense, in 1831. Ten years later there were four district schools, with four teachers, each receiving \$400 a year. For the last school year the total appropriations were over \$7,000,000. There are 250 public school houses with 5000 teachers and over 255,000 pupils, including eight high schools with 8800 pupils. There are three universities, one of which has an endowment of \$4,000,000, and another of \$11,000,000. Nearly all the leading denominations have theological seminaries there, and there are a large number of technical and special schools.

A person born in the United States, of foreign parents who have not taken out naturalization papers in this country, is a natural-born citizen of the United States, having been born within its territory, and is therefore entitled to all the rights of a citizen. He is a native-born citizen, independent of the citizenship of his parents. A man coming here from a foreign land, having a minor son, if he become a naturalized citizen before the son attain his majority, that operates to make the son a citizen also, and the latter need not take out naturalization papers. If the father should not become naturalized, however, the son could not be come a citizen without going through the constitutional process, even though he were but a babe in arms when brought over.

## A BILL

### To Regulate the Production and Sale of Milk and Cream in and for the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person shall, in the District of Columbia, sell milk or cream, or hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale, without a permit so to do from the health officer of said District. Application for such permit shall be in ink on a blank furnished by said health officer, and said health officer shall, upon receipt of such application in due form, make, or cause to be made, an examination of the premises which it is intended to use for, or in connection with, such selling, holding, offering, or producing, and if the same be found to conform to the regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and to be provided with sufficient and suitable means for cooling milk and cream and keeping the same cold, and for effectually cleansing all receptacles in which milk or cream is received, stored, kept, measured, or delivered, and, if such milk is to be produced on such premises, the cows to be used for that purpose are suitable therefor, the health officer shall issue such permit as is hereinbefore specified without charge: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to persons selling milk or cream for consumption on their own premises only: Provided further, That no applicant shall be restrained from conducting business until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection. And provided further, That any permit may be suspended or revoked at any time without notice by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream authorized by such permit to be sold, or to be held, offered, or produced for sale, is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 2. That no person shall bring any milk or cream into the District of Columbia for sale without a permit so to do from said health officer. Application for such permit shall be made in ink, on a blank furnished by said health officer, and shall be accompanied by such detailed description as said health officer may require of the premises which are used or intended to be used in connection with the production, storage, and shipment of such milk or cream, and by a description of the devices, apparatus, and utensils for the cooling, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and for the cleansing of such receptacles and measures as are used in connection therewith. Said application shall be accompanied further by a sworn statement from a legally qualified veterinary surgeon as to the physical condition of the cattle from which such milk or cream is to be derived. If after examination of said application, and after an examination of such premises, devices, apparatus, utensils, and cattle, if such an examination be practicable, said health officer is satisfied that the milk or cream produced on the premises described in said application will be brought into said District for sale without danger to public health, he shall issue to the applicant, without charge, a permit so to do, on condition that the statements made by the applicant in, or in connection with, his application are true; that none but pure, unadulterated milk or cream, which has been properly cooled and preserved at a temperature below sixty degrees Fahrenheit, shall be brought into said District; that in the management of his premises, and in the production, storage, and shipment of milk or cream, and in all matters connected therewith, the licensee shall be governed by the laws and regulations governing dairies and dairy farms, and the production, storage, and sale of milk and cream in the District of Columbia when such laws and regulations do not conflict with the law of the State in which his premises are located; and that such premises and all devices, apparatus, and utensils connected therewith, and all cattle thereon, may be inspected at any time, without notice, by the health officer of the District of Columbia or his duly appointed representative; and no licensee shall bring or send milk or cream into said District when and so long as said licensee fails or refuses to comply with any and all of the conditions aforesaid: Provided, That no applicant shall be restrained from bringing milk or cream into said District until his application has been acted upon by said health officer, but that no applicant whose application has been rejected shall be permitted to file a new application within ten days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the date of such rejection: And provided further, That any permit aforesaid may be suspended or revoked, without notice, by said health officer whenever, in his judgment, the milk or cream therefrom is exposed to infection by Asiatic cholera, anthrax, diphtheria, erysipelas, scarlet fever, smallpox, splenic fever, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, or yellow fever, so as to render its distribution dangerous to public health.

Sec. 3. That no person shall knowingly sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession or custody with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream which has been brought without lawful authority into the District of Columbia.

Sec. 4. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, any milk or cream taken from any cow less than fifteen days before or ten days after parturition, or from any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease, condition, or injury which is liable to render the milk or cream from said cow unwholesome, or from

any cow insufficiently fed, or fed on any substance liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk or cream from such cow; and the presence on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in said District of any cow which is suffering from tuberculosis, splenic fever, anthrax, or any general or local disease condition or injury which is liable to render the milk from said cow unwholesome, or of any cow which is insufficiently fed or has been fed on any substance or substances liable to injuriously affect the quality of the milk, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to sell such milk and of producing, holding, and offering such milk for sale: Provided, That no person shall be convicted under the provisions of this section who produces evidence satisfactory to the court before which he is tried that he did not know, and could not with due diligence have obtained knowledge of the condition of the cow, which rendered her unsuitable for the production of milk for sale within the provisions of this section.

Sec. 5. That no person shall in said District sell any milk or cream, or hold or offer any milk or cream for sale, which is not clean and wholesome and free from foreign substances, nor unless the same has been cooled immediately after coming into his possession to a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit, and is and has been constantly kept below such temperature, nor under any misrepresentation in respect thereof as to name or quality, or as being what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety.

Sec. 6. That no person shall in the District of Columbia manufacture, sell, or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange, any condensed milk, unless the same be made of pure, clean, wholesome milk, free from preservatives, nor any condensed milk made from milk from which a part of the cream has been removed, or from milk containing less than twelve and one-half per centum milk solids, including three and one-half per centum of fat, unless the same be plainly marked and sold as condensed skimmed milk, nor in any case unless the percentage by weight which the milk in the finished product bears to the entire mass is indicated on a label affixed to the outside of the package, can, or vessel in which such condensed milk is held, sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Sec. 7. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, skimmed milk containing less than nine and three-tenths per centum of milk solids, inclusive of fat.

Sec. 8. That every person in said District selling, exchanging, or delivering milk, condensed milk, or cream, or having the same in his custody or possession to sell, exchange, or deliver, shall furnish to any agent of the health department of said District who shall apply to him for the purpose and tender him the value of the same a sample sufficient for purpose of analysis. And the person making such analysis shall, if he find such sample to be below the standard required by this Act, inclose and seal a portion thereof in a proper container, and reserve the same for a period of thirty days, excluding Sundays and legal holidays, from the date of taking such sample, unless the person from whom such sample was procured apply for such reserved portion before the expiration of that period; but if such application be made such reserved portion shall be delivered by the person having possession thereof to the applicant or to such person as may be designated by him.

Sec. 9. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, or deliver, or have in his custody or possession with intent to sell, exchange, or deliver, milk from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, unless there be on the outside and above the centre of the front of the vessel or container in which such milk is contained a sign, in uncondensed gothic letters not less than one inch high, as follows: If such milk be equal to or above the standard established by law for skimmed milk, then such sign shall read "skimmed milk," but if such milk be below such standard, then such sign shall read "separator milk."

Sec. 10. That no person shall in said District sell, exchange, deliver, or buy any cow to be used for the production of milk or cream for sale, knowing that such cow is unfit for that purpose by reason of disease or injury; and whenever any veterinary surgeon shall be authorized to act as an inspector of the health department of said District shall, in the course of inspections made under authority of this Act, find any cow on any premises on which milk or cream is produced for sale in the District of Columbia in such condition as to be permanently unfit for the production of such milk or cream, he shall mark such cow so as to enable it to be permanently identified as inspected and condemned by said health department, and no person shall remove or deface such mark or cause any such mark to be removed or defaced without written authority from the health officer of said District.

Sec. 11. That no person suffering from any communicable disease, or who is liable to communicate any such disease to other persons, shall in said District work or assist in or about the production of milk or cream for sale or in or about the sale thereof. No person having power and authority to prevent shall knowingly permit any person aforesaid to work in or about the production or sale of milk.

Sec. 12. That every person holding a permit to sell milk or cream, or to hold, offer, or produce milk or cream for sale in said District shall notify the health officer of said District, in writing, of the occurrence of any communicable disease whatsoever among the persons employed by him in connection with the business authorized by such permit or among persons dwelling on the premises where such business is conducted, and of the occurrence of any communicable disease among the cattle on the premises on which the milk or cream sold by him is produced, such notice to be forwarded to said health officer immediately after the person holding such permit shall become aware of the existence of any such disease as aforesaid.

Sec. 13. That no person shall in said

District use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream unless such wagon or vehicle has painted on or affixed to the outside thereof, plainly and legibly, and so that the same may be easily read by passers-by, the name and the location of the place of business of the person owning such milk or cream, and, if a permit has been issued to him, the number of his permit to sell milk or cream or to produce the same for sale. No person shall, in the District of Columbia, have milk or cream in bottles, or other receptacles intended to be left with consumers, in or about any vehicle in which milk or cream for sale is being carried in bulk. No person shall use any wagon or other vehicle for the delivery of milk or cream which is not clean and free from garbage or other material or thing liable to contaminate such milk or cream.

Sec. 14. That every person holding or offering in said District milk or cream for sale shall at all times keep posted conspicuously in his place of business, in plain and legible letters, and so that the same may be easily read by purchasers of such milk or cream, the name or names of the person or persons from whom such milk or cream has been obtained.

Sec. 15. That the health officer of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon application in writing by the owner of any cattle from which milk or cream is, or is to be, produced for sale in the District of Columbia, to cause every bull and cow upon the premises upon which said milk or cream is to be produced to be examined physically, and in such other ways as may be necessary to determine the condition thereof, and to cause every such bull and cow which has thus been examined and found to be sound to be marked in such manner as may be necessary, in the judgment of said health officer, permanently to identify such animal as inspected and passed, and to cause every such bull and cow so examined, which is found not to be sound, to be permanently marked so as to be identified as inspected and condemned: Provided, however, That no such inspection shall be made unless the person applying therefor shall, in making application, agree to cause every condemned animal to be removed from his premises, to cause such premises to be disinfected to the satisfaction of said health officer, and after the completion of such inspection to bring or keep no new bull or cow thereon except such as have been similarly examined and passed as sound by some competent veterinary surgeon acting under the supervision of or in conjunction with said health officer.

No person shall sell or hold or offer for sale in said District any milk or cream from any cow which has not been thus tested, under any representation that said milk or cream comes from "tested cattle," "tuberculin-tested cattle," "cattle free from tuberculosis," "veterinary tested cattle," or under any similar representation. No person shall counterfeit or imitate any mark used for the identification of cattle which have been inspected under the supervision of the health department of said District, nor remove or deface any such mark, nor cause any such mark to be removed or defaced from or on any animal on which it has been placed under such supervision, nor place any such mark, or cause any such mark to be placed, on any animal which has not been so tested. And if any person whose cattle have been examined and passed, as hereinbefore authorized, shall desire to discontinue the sale of milk from such cattle exclusively, he shall so notify the health officer of said District, in writing, and said health officer shall cause the fact of such discontinuance to be announced by advertisement in some daily paper or daily papers published in said District. No person whose cattle have been examined and registered as aforesaid in said District shall, without a written permit from said health officer, place or keep, or permit to be placed or kept, on the premises on which such registered cattle are kept, any bull or cow which has not been examined and passed as sound as aforesaid.

Sec. 16. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make regulations to secure proper water supply, drainage, ventilation, air space, floor space, and cleaning of all premises on which milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, to secure proper care of such milk and cream, and to secure the isolation on such premises of cattle suffering from contagious diseases. And said Commissioners are further authorized to affix to such regulations such penalties as may, in their judgment, be necessary to enable them to secure the enforcement thereof.

Sec. 17. That it shall be the duty of the health officer of said District, and of such inspectors of the health department as he may designate, to enforce the provisions of this Act and of all regulations made by authority thereof. And said health officer and inspectors are hereby authorized, in the performance of such duty, to enter and inspect all places in said District where milk or cream is sold, or held, offered, or produced for sale, and to board and examine all cars, boats, wagons, and other vehicles, and to stop all wagons and other vehicles for that purpose. No person shall interfere with said health officer or with any said inspector in the performance of his official duty, nor hinder, prevent, or refuse to permit any inspection or examination aforesaid.

Sec. 18. That no person shall in said District counterfeit or make any imitation of, or publish, or have in his possession any counterfeit or imitation of any permit authorized by this Act.

Sec. 19. That the term "milk" as used in this Act, shall be held to mean all varieties and forms whatsoever of the fresh milk of the cow, unless otherwise indicated by the context.

Sec. 20. That the presence in said District in or about the place of business of any person dealing in milk or cream, or in or about any vehicle used by any such person for the delivery of the same, of any milk or cream which is forbidden by law to be sold shall be prima facie evidence of an intent on the part of such person to sell the same and of the fact that he is holding or offering the same for sale.

Sec. 21. That all permits to keep or maintain dairies and dairy farms in the District of Columbia, or to bring or send milk into said District, which have been issued in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, shall cease and determine on the first day of the month of July occurring three months after the passage of this Act; and all regulations which have been made under authority of said Act shall continue in force until revoked by the Commissioners of said District.

Sec. 22. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Sec. 23. That all prosecutions under this Act shall be in the police court of said District, at the instance of the health officer of said District, upon information brought in the name of the District of Columbia and on its behalf.

Sec. 24. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

## THE HALF-CENT PIECE.

Is the Proposed New Coin Be Useful to Shoppers?

The bargain counter of the department store, which has been fought over by women for the last decade, and which has flourished despite the united efforts of the comic artist and the joke writer, is receiving official recognition as an American institution, says the St. Louis Republic.

Its influence has dictated a bill which is to be submitted to congress authorizing the coining and circulation throughout the United States of half-cent pieces. The secretary of the treasury, who, by the way, hails from that hotbed of bargain counters, Chicago, is said to be favorably impressed with the demand for the 5-mill coin, and the comptroller of the currency has thus far entered no protest.

The measure has friends by the score in both halls of the congress, and it is hinted that an army of female lobbyists is to be "turned loose on" the unfavorable members when the bill comes up for consideration. This would seem to insure its passage, unless some woman-hating Moses should arise and lead the bill into the dark and devious wilderness of "the table." Chicago and Philadelphia are said to be responsible for this new legislative move. The enterprising bargain-counter men of these cities have been racking their brains for a new way to appeal to the female conception of frugality. They have learned, with profit, that 99 cents seems a lot less to the bargain-hunter than 98½ cents, and to themselves that 98½ cents would seem much less still. Some of them hit upon the plan of putting fractional prices on their wares and giving checks for the odd half cent. Some of these checks were of copper and resembled real money. Uncle Sam is a bit careful of his coinage interests and stopped the manufacture of these checks. Then the bargain-counter man went to Washington and laid his case before the officials there, with the above-mentioned result.

## A WOMAN'S ARMAMENT.

In July, 1898, the steamer Pengu stopped at the East Indian port of Erid, one of the places where pepper is taken on. At that port the steamer was boarded by 11 Achinese men and one woman. Capt. Ross, who commanded the steamer, searched the men for weapons, as is customary when taking natives on board a merchantman. The men were found to be unarmed, but the woman, as afterwards was learned, had concealed about her clothing a fine assortment of Malay knives. When the captain and the chief engineer, Cragle, were at dinner, six armed Achinese burst into the cabin and attacked them with great fury. The officers defended themselves with chairs, and although badly slashed, managed to reach the deck. Cragle ran to the engine room and locked himself in, but the captain was cut to pieces as soon as he reached the deck. Meantime the other Achinese had killed the mate and the man at the wheel, cutting them down on the bridge. Two more of the crew were killed on deck. There were several Chinese passengers on board, five of whom were killed outright, and five driven overboard, where they drowned. The Achinese ran among the passengers and crew, cutting right and left, and wounding 14 of them. Having terrorized everyone left alive on board, they broke open the ship's strong box and looted it of \$15,000. Then they lowered away one of the steamer's boats, placed their booty in it, got in themselves and escaped.

## Southern Editorial on Negroes.

Augusta, Ga., Chronicle: The people of this community are thoroughly aroused on the question of separate accommodations in the street cars for whites and negroes. In many instances where no lawlessness results there are collisions and incidents of an unpleasant nature that would be avoided by the observance of the rule requiring white passengers to be seated on the front seats and negro passengers on the back seats and as the number increases for the intervening seats to be filled until there is no more room for passengers of either race without encroaching upon the seats occupied by the other. When this occurs, the conductor and motorman are prohibited from taking on any other passengers.

## Good Roads Notes

### Defective City Streets.

THE movement for better highways was undertaken mainly to effect the improvement of those roads which lie outside the limits of towns and cities and, in large part, traverse purely rural districts. The mileage of such roads is very great; their condition is often deplorable; many of those who use them most appear indifferent to their improvement and violently opposed to spending any money on them, or even to changing time-worn methods of maintenance. These conditions have proved serious obstacles to the general inauguration of road improvement, but by united and prolonged effort and years of work they are gradually being surmounted.

The condition, however, of the streets, in most of the towns and cities which do not come within the scope of the good roads movement is, relatively, about as bad as that of the country roads. In some of the towns and cities few streets are paved at all, and in most of them much of the pavement is rough, badly laid, and poorly kept. This seems the more strange, as the wealth, progressiveness, commercial activity and intelligence of the country are concentrated, in large measure, in and around the centres of population.

It would appear that the needs of modern life should have long ago led all places of any size or pretense to facilitate local development by affording commerce the best possible means to prosecute its undertakings by providing smooth, paved ways within their borders for quick and easy transportation. It would seem that disease should have been warded off, death rates reduced, and reputations for healthfulness sought after, by laying pavements easily and cheaply cleaned, and equal to the requirements of modern sanitary methods. It would be supposed that the recreation of the populace would have been everywhere provided for by the construction of boulevards, parkways and parks that would provide place for pleasant change and healthful exercise in leisure moments. In short, there are many reasons why, the more dense the population and the greater the volume of business transacted, the better the pavements should be.

It is seldom that such is the case, and it is the more curious because Americans usually demand in large measure all those things that make for their comfort and pleasure, and if the more disgraceful because the necessity for something better is constantly and painfully apparent, and the facilities and means are at hand to provide all that can be required.

A gentleman just returned from abroad has stated that our city streets compare even more unfavorably with those of foreign cities than do our country roads with their country roads. It is not difficult to believe this. Though the round cobble is perhaps no longer laid, there are streets where their abominable surfaces must be traversed. The forms of block pavement more generally used can be made to give good results, but they rarely do so, owing to being improperly laid on soft foundations, which speedily allow them to sink in spots, and depressions soon appear in which the water stands after every storm.

But it is not necessary to enumerate the defects of city streets—they are obvious to the millions who tread them daily. Their improvement on modern, scientific lines is a constantly growing necessity.

### The Automobile's Mission.

The automobile, of course, will finish the work the bicycle in this country began for the improvement of the roads. With the automobile here in quantity the traffic of the streets will become far more congested than at present. The horse will be eliminated, to be sure, but his place will be more than taken by the increase in the number of machines. If once the price is brought down to a reasonable figure and the department stores begin offering bargains in them. From this will arise the necessity of more stringent street regulations, for the horse has an amount of intelligence in threading his way through crowded streets, in avoiding obstacles and in slowing down to avoid disaster that we shall only appreciate when he is gone. The present helter-skelter way of traversing the streets will have to change to one more orderly. And one advantage of the change will be the possibility of preserving a regularity in speed, impossible now when all heavy trucking has to go at the slow walk of a horse, while passengers are not content to go at less than nearly twice as fast. With automobiles in use for everything, it will be possible to move steadily along at four or five miles an hour. The street cars in the congested portions, instead of changing their way through the crowd, will move along about as fast as the trucks, and a tremendous amount of complication will be saved.

### How Flower Types Are Fixed.

Florists have a habit of taking advantage of any manifestations of power or ambition in an individual, says Mrs. Candace Wheeler in the Atlantic, leading it on by cunning means of food or temperature, or perhaps even of superior companionship, until it has reached its utmost limit of development, and then by continued care, season after season, encouraging it to continued exertion, until, in scientific language, the type is fixed, and a permanent, instead of a transitory wonder enriches the world.